great American sailing vessel, the Shenan-

doah, belonging to Arthur Sewall, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President,

and which left San Francisco Jan. 5, with

Spanish securities fell alarmingly, the

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.

Government bonds over 50 per cent.

"First. Neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of

"Second. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under enemies' flag "Third. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21. Minister Woodford was not allowed an opportunity to present the ultimatum. At 11:45, Thursday morning, he received the ment at once relinquish its authority and States to be affixed. following note from the Spanish Minister Government in the Island of Cuba, and

of Foreign Affairs: Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty. I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens immediate armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a

declaration of war. The Government of her Majesty has ordered her Minister at Washington to retire without loss of time from the territory of North America with all of the personality of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which formerly existed between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease. I am obliged to inform you so that on your part you can make such arrangements as you believe

convenient. "I beg that at a suitable time your Excellency will acknowledge receipt of this, and I take this opportunity to reiterate the assurance of my most distinguished con sideration.

" Pio Gullon." There was some criticism of Minister Woodford's tardiness in delivering the ultimatum, which enabled the Spanish to outmanuver him and not receive it. But he explained that the Spaniards, having

FRIDAY, APRIL 22. As the result of the Cabinet consultations

ings against her and her cargo as prize as of the day before, the President issued the may be deemed advisable. Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports following: PROCLAMATION.

at the time of the establishment of such Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by | blockade will be allowed 90 days to issue the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, therefrom.

and communicated to the Government of In witness whereof I have hereunto set Spain, it was demanded that said Govern- my hand and caused the seal of the United

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d

Preparations for war went on in Spain with increasing activity. Reserves to the number of 80,000 were called out, and regiments sent to garrison the Baleric Islands, much to the surprise of Americans, who withdraw its land and naval forces from day of April, A. D. 1898. and of the indethe water. The Ministry gave out the following announcement in regard to

nearest convenient port for such proceed- Also, that the spaniards had captured the

First. The Government reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband

Second. Spain will not issue letters of marque and will treat all vessels holding saved by Dr. Hunter. letters of marque issued by America as pirates, and not as privateers. Spain will utilize a numerous mercantile fleet as auxiliary warships and will exercise the right of search, both by regular and auxiliary warships.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

The President issued the followin, in which, after reciting the resolution adopted by Congress, he said:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constistution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper au horities, through the War Department

THE BLOCKADE OF HABANA. The following explanation is given of the character of the operations in front of

The real reason for not directing Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron to engage in offens ve operations before Habana is that t is not deemed wise at this time to subany vessel. While there is no doubt that | ence to said resolution, the Minister asked the combined attack of the ships would result in the eventual destruction of the Havana defenses, it is also likely that in turn notified by the Spanish Minister of the engagement one or more of our battleships or cruisers would be lost by welldirected shots from the shore. This would | States had terminated diplomatic relations result in weakening our naval strength to a degree, which might make a battle with the Spanish fleet one of doubt, and there | spective representatives ceased therewith.

comes the combined commands of Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley will be sent to meet it, and, it is expected, and the attack on Habana can be made without fear of successful interruption. also, the investment of Porto Rico will be an easy task. "

The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis suddenly went to sea at 10:45 a. m. for an unknown destinations Morro Castle occasionally fired at the

fleet, the nearest vessel of which was five miles distant, but received no reply. The steamer Cattalina, loaded with staves, and Miguel Jover, laden with cotton and staves, and the schooner Mathilde were taken by vessels of the fleet. The steamers are worth sabout \$400,000, and their cargoes about \$250,000 each. The schooners Candidia, laden with charcoal, and the Antonio, laden with sugar, were also taken.

Fears had been entertained that the spanish fleet at Cape o Verde was planning the capture of the battleship Oregon, whose commander might not know of the declara-Arenas, the most southern extremity of South America, on Friday, where she took on 500 tons of coal, and her Captain received numerous telegrams, fully advising him as to the situation. She is fully able to take care of herself in any emergency. She has with her the gunboat Marietta.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24. Reports from Cuba by way of Jamaica were to the effect that the Spaniards were leaving the interior and concentrating at the seacoast towns, burning and destroying everything as they marched.

The Spanish Ministry issued a decree reserving rights as to privateering, but announcing that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. All treaties with the United States are annulled, 30 days are given to United States ships to leave Spanish ports, and the rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search, and what constitutes contraband of war.

MONDAY, APRIL 25. The President sent the following message

to Congress: To the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America: I transmit to the Congress for its con-

ADJ'T-GEY. H. C. CORBIN.

Emered the service July 23, 1862, as Second Lieutenant for the present. in the 83d Ohio. He was transferred to the 79th Ohio, and served in that regiment until Nov. 14, 1853, when he was promoted to Major of the 14th U. S. C. T., and rose to be Colonel of that regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-General. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant in the 17th U. S., became Major in the Adjutant-General's Department, June 16, 1880, and succeeded Gen. Ruggles as will destry it. This having been done, Adjustant-General of the Army of the United States, upon there will be nothing further to fear from it, instant and complete severance of re- fleet consists of the protected cruisers

the latter's retirement, last year. CHIEF OF ORDNANCE D. W. FLAGELIA Gen. D. W. Flagler was born in New York, and graduated from West Point. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance After the Spanish fleet has been defeated, Department in 1861, and a Captain at the close of the war. He went up by regular promotion, until he became a Colonel in 1890, when he was selected for Chief of the Ordnance Department, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He is a highly acmplished man, and probably has no superior in his specialty in the world.

control of the telegraph, did not a low it to Cuba and Cuban waters; and the Presiden reach him Wednesday, nor on Thursday, of the United States was directed and em- hundred and twenty-second. until after they had sent his letter of dismissal. By many publicists this act is

considered a virtual declaration of wer. In the afternoon Minister Woodford, accompanied by his official staff, went to the the militia of the several States to such depot under a strong guard. Few of the extent as might be necessary to carry said people recognized him at the depot, and there was little dis urbance. But at Valladolid a mob attempted to storm the train. The crowd shouted "Death to the Yankees!" and broke the windows of the cars. The civil guard came to the rescue and dispersed he mob with some difficulty. Several passengers were injured by the flying missiles.

At Tolosa a Sergeant of the Civil Guard and a private detective boarded the train and demanded that Gen. Woodford's Private Secretary, Joaquin Moreno, leave the train, basing their demand upon the ground that Moreno was a Spanish subject. Gen. Woodford's colored valet, James, awoke his employer, who confronted the policeman and protested against the outrage upon his was a British subject. The Sergeant of the Civil Guard denied this, whereupon Gen. Woodford refused to argue the matter farther and placed himself in the doorway between his own and Moreno's compartments, unless forced to do so.

Gen. Woodford then asked an Irish gentleman, who was a fellow traveler, to explain to the officers in Spanish that he had placed flag, and if he were taken prisoner it would only be after they had used personal violence upon the Minister of the United States, who would remain where he stood until the Spanish frontier should be passed. The desired information was delivered to the Spanis: officers, who were warned that if they seized a British subject serious results would follow, and Moreno was finally allowed to proceed.

out further trouble.

powered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States

resolution into effect; and Whereas, in carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cargenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley. President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will main-Private Secretary, declaring that Moreno | tain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the declaring that he would not surrender him | United States and the law of Nations ap-

plicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and ex't of vessels Moreno under the protection of the British from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral tempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establish ent of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning where such indorse- unfounded. ment was made, and if the same vessel

pendence of the United States the one

By the President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

THE BLOCKADE OF HABANA. Orders had already been sent to the Squadron at Key West, and early in the morning the entire fleet left its anchorage and started for Habana. When about 12 miles out a Spanish ship was sighted. The cruiser Nashville immediately gave chase, and brought her to by a couple of shots. She proved to be the merchantman Buena Ventura (Good Luck), a steamer owned in Spain, and had just cleared from Pascagoula, Miss., with a cargo of lumber nounced that the regon reached Punta for Liverpool. She was towed into Key West and turned over. The Spaniards chronicled this as an act of piracy...

The fleet was steered by ex ert Cuban pilots, thoroughly acquainted with the Coast, and who have successfully landed filibustering expeditions. It arrived off Habana in the course of the afternoon, and took station from eight to 12 miles from the shore.

its arrival naturally caused great excitement in the city. The troops were called out, and swarmed into the works, but no hostile shots were fired.

It was ordered that for the present the blockade should be a peaceful one. In the evening the Pedro Bilboa, a Spanish freight steamer, tried to slip past the blockade, but was captured by the New York. A fishing schooner was also taken, and a vessel approaching any of said ports, or at- German vessel turned back. An Italian warship was allowed to enter.

Our Asiatic' fleet at Hong Kong was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands. There were rumors that the new cruiser Topeka had been run into off the English coast, and disabled, but these proved to be

There were other romors about the capture of the splendid American liner, City of The train reached French territory with- shall again attempt to enter any blockaded | Paris, which left Liverpool with 139 pasport she will be captured and sent to the sengers and a quantity of gun fittings. Weak Lungs

Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extracts from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on he lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the people taining position. The water is too deep to of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Autlseptic Medicated Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and have no idea of carrying the war across Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Consumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, velop our ships. is arrested and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's most recently discovered germicides, which kill and expel from the lungs the bacilli of tuberculosis: From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been

Mr. A. L. Peer, 179 Washington St., Newark, N. J., says: "My lungs were left in a weak condition from LaGrippe and rapidly grew worse. They became af-LaGrippe and rapidly grew worse. They became affected. I had twenty-seven hemorrhages, and my condition became very critical. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was confined to my bed. My physician gave me up to die. Dr. Hunter was consulted, and I began to improve immediately. My breathing became freer, the hemorrhages ceased altogether, and I steadily gained in strength and flesh. I now weigh more than I ever did, and am positively cured. Dr. Hunter's treatment was the thing that saved my life."

Any subscriber of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE who is interested can obtain this book free by addressing Dr. Hunter at 117 West 45th St., New York.

sideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and, through the latter, with the Government of Spain, showing the action taken. under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.'

Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to adect the fleet to the possible disablement of dress to the Government of Spain, in obedifor his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United between the two countries, and that all official communications between their re-

is no desire to run this risk at this time.

The Key West squadron will, therefore, be kept out of the range of the Havana guns for the present.

It is expected that the Spanish fleet, leaving Cana Verde Lelands will begin to the relief of Habana. When that time Congress, and in view of the things which the President was thereby required and reasonable demands of this Government as

lations by its action, which by the usage

of Nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers. The position of Spain being thus made known, and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and, further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation, dated April 23, 1898, calling forth volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1899. Copies of these proclamations

are hereto appended. In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring thata state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

WILLIAM McKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1898.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Immediately upon the assembling of Congress the Message was read and referred to the Committee. It took the House Committee just 10 minutes to formulate the following bill, which was passed unanimously in one minute and 40 seconds from its introduction: A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the

Kingdom of Spain: Be it enacted, First. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898,

including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Second. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and at Uncle Sam's boys in this war. Sutlers naval forces of the United States and to are to be strictly prehibited in the approachcall into the actual service of the United | ing campaign of the army in Cuba and

such axtent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect. There was no speech or comment, only applause, when the result was announced. The Senate was more deliberate. The friends of Cuban recognition rallied again, under the lead of Senator Turpie, who of-fered an amendment on that line. Every effort was made to get him and his friends to dosist, but without avail. The Senate went into executive session, an hour of speechmaking fellowed, the amendment | the stock. was defeated by a vote of 24 to 38, and the | A hospital ship of great proportions and

bill then passed by a unanimous vote. The President signed it at 6:18 p. m.

The blockade continued without special incident. The weather was fine, and the only trouble was that the fleet had to drift at night with a two-knot current, without any stationary shore lights to aid in mainanchor.

A torpedo-boat crew, under Lieut. Fremont, landed at night and obtained some valuable information.

The Spaniards showed some search-lighton Morro Castle and other fortifications, but they did not reach far enough to de-The people were reported leaving the city for the open country in great numbers, to

avoid the bombardment. Spanish troops were being called in, which will add to Blanco's embarrassment in feeding them, and hasten the end.

The steamer State of Texas, loaded with food and clothing for the suffering Cubans, and sailing under the Red Cross flag, is expected to leave Key West on Thursday or Friday for Matanzas, where supplies for the reconcentrados will be distributed, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. Miss Barton, who will have immediate charge of this distribution, will be accorded the protection of our warships. Al though the expedition is fraught with dangers, it is believed that Captain-General Blanco will order that the Red Cross flag be respected.

garding the invasion of Cuba. Troops in large numbers will not be sent to the island for some time. The Regulars now in the South will be used first, and probably or may not be a base of supplies. It is another point. The preliminary invasion is expected within a week. The insurgent army will be equipped with arms and ammunition.

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, of the Flying Squadron, suddenly appeared off the New England coast. Various theories attempted to account for this. One was that they had come to convoy the City of Paris into port. Another, that they were looking for a Spanish gunboat that had been reported as starting for our cod-fishers on the Newfoundland Banks.

Our Government having notified the Portuguese that they must either notify the Spanish fleet to leave Cape Verde within 24 hours, or keep it there during the war, the Spaniards were ordered out. London dispatches report the fleet to consist of four first-class cruisers, six torpedo boats, and two armed cruisers. They took on 2,000 tons of coal.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

The British Foreign Office issued a notice that a state of war had existed between Spain and the United States since April 21, and ordering the warships of both prevent our bringing away the torpedo boat Somers. It also hastened our Asiatic authorized to do, responds by treating the | fleet out of Hong Kong, and will necessitate the setzure of the Philippine Islands as a measures of hostility, following with that | coaling and supply station. Our Asiatic | Olympia, Beston, Raleigh and Baltimore, the gunboats Concord and Petril, the rev-

enue cutter McCullough and two colliers. The Spanish fleet at the Philippines comprises a number of small, weak gunboats, none of which is able to cope with one of our vessels.

Germany made the announcement that she will not issue a declaration of neutrality, the idea being to preserve her freedom of action, and "to be in a position to intervene if she considers it necessary."

THE ARMY.

It is on the Move Southward to Points of Concentration.

During the past several days the movement of the Regulars to Chickamauga, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa continued heavy. Thousands of soldiers were on their way South to these points of mobilization. Nearly every railway station was decorated along the routes of the troops now in motion. At every hamlet and village the flag was in evidence and cheering crowds greeted the military trains. Flowers were often heaped upon the offi-

As soon as they reached their places of destination they went into camp. Advance agents of the Department preceded the troops and made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The troops carry 30 days' rations and a

number of rounds of ammunition. Orders were issued from the War Department to-day placing the light batteries of artillery on a strictly war footing. Telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of the batteries in all parts of the country directing them to increase each battery from four to six guns and to increase the horses for each gun from four to

It is believed that the organization of the troops at Chickamauga will be into a corps. The guardsmen in various States are nearly ready to move, and the Governors of the States have been notified of the number of troops to be supplied. Recruiting stations for both Regulars and volunteers

will be opened in many cities speedily. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has resigned, and the President has decided to appoint him a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers to serve in a regiment of cowboys and mounted riflemen, soon to be raised by him and Dr. Wood, the President's family physician,

who will be the Colonel. The army sutler will not have a chance States the militia of the several States to while the troops are encamped in the South. Secretary Alger has ordered that arrangements be made to transport with the army some articles and supplies not included in the stock of rations and in the manifests of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, and to arrange for sales so that no profit will be made by the Government. Smoking tobacco, cigars and chewing tobacco, toilet articles, and such things to eat as would appeal to a man limited to a strict army diet will be part of

The strange part about it was that it did not

break for six months after it first appeared,

although it pained me continually. After it

broke it became a running sore, and I was com-

accompany fleets into action, but is to serve the purpose of transporting the sick from one place to another and carry home the wounded and convalescents from the army in Cuba. The Surgeon-General of the Army believes that danger will threaten the troops that may be sent to Cuba from vellow fever and other disorders incident to tropical climates, and has asked the There has been no change of plans re- Quartermaster-General's Department to arrange for the purchase of a suitable ves-Gov. McCord, of Arizona, is deeply interested in the formation of Col. Bridge's regi-

Map of Cuba,

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capacity is to be provided for the army.

The vessel will be under the direct con-

trol of the military authorities, and, unlike

the ambulance vessel of the Navy, will not

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27 inches by 37 inches.

15,000 will be landed soon. Matanzas may ment of rough riders. He has telegraphed to the President as follows: "I beg you to probable that the troops will be landed at remember that Arizona was the first to offer to the Government a regiment of cavalry recruited from the cowboys of the Southwest. The regiment can be ready for muster in 10 days and will be an honor to the Territory and to the Nation. Please give me authority to raise such a regiment outside of our quota of volunteers to be called for."

Col. W. H. Nash, at present Assistant Commissary-General in charge of the purchasing depot at St. Louis, has been selected for appointment as Commissary-General of Subsistence, to succeed Gen. Cush-

Five hundred miles of aluminum telegraph wire is being made for the United States Government. This wire is to be used in field telegraphic operations.

THE NAVY.

A Busy Week in Movements For Active Service.

The Ordnance Bureau has assured Secretary Long that every demand for guns for the auxiliaries will be promptly met by the Washington factory and the private leaving Cape Verde Islands, will begin to make its way across the Atlantic, either to assemble at Porto Rico or else to attempt of the joint resolution of the United States may be a temporary pressure upon the Bureau for guns of the five and six-inch caliber, such as are wanted for the large merchant steamers, but at the present rate of progress at both the Government and private factories, Capt. O'Neil hopes in three weeks to have on hand a supply to provide modern batteries for every vessel that may be impressed from the merchant service and requiring the larger type of rapid-fire gun in her battery.

The St. Paul and the New York are to be equipped partly with modern guns and partially with some of the muzzle-loading rifled eight-inch. The Paris and St. Louis will not be ready under two weeks, and it is expected now each of these will be equipped with modern batteries through-

The Navy Department has purchased Pierpont Morgan's steel yacht Corsair, the yacht Penelope, owned by H. E. Converse, of Boston, and the tug Philadelphia. The Corsair is of 560.63 gross and 272.01 net tonnage, 241.6 feet in length over all, 27 feet beam, 13 feet draft and 16.6 feet deep. The Penelope is of 541.45 gross and 272.01 net tonnage, 216 feet over all, 27.6 feet beam, 14.6 feet draft and 16.6 feet deep.

The Government has bought the British steamship Appomattox, and the vessel will probably be turned over to the Navy in a few days. As she is slow, she will be used either as a collier or as a transport for the Army. With a few alterations, she would be capable of carrying about three

thousand tons of coal. Various small vessels have been bought. The Government will have no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of first-class steam vessels of good speed for the transportation of the army to be sent to Cuba.

The new revenue cutter McCulloch whose first sea trip was one almost around the world from Baltimore to this port, arrived here to-day and reported to Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic Naval squadron, to which the McCulloch was assigned as an auxiliary cruiser. She is a steel, single-screw steamer, with ram bow, 219 feet long, 33 feet beam, 14 feet draft and 850 tons. She has triple-expansion engines and her four boilers gave her a speed of 17 knots on her trial. Her armament comprises four six-inch rapidfiring guns, several of smaller caliber, and a torpedo tube. Her commander is Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, who has been in the revenue marine for 35 years.

Rear-Admiral Sicard reported at the Navy Department last week and was assigned a desk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy to act as official adviser.

The "moskito fleet" is not destined for shore guard nor attack, but, as explained by one of the naval strategists, the primary use of the vessels of the fleet will be to protect the battleships and other ironclads from attack by torpedo boats and destroyers. The purpose is to create in the Navy something like the same system that prevails in the Army in conducting hostile operations. The battleships correspond to the heavy artillery, the "moskito fleet" to the infantry and the torpedo boats to cavalry.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

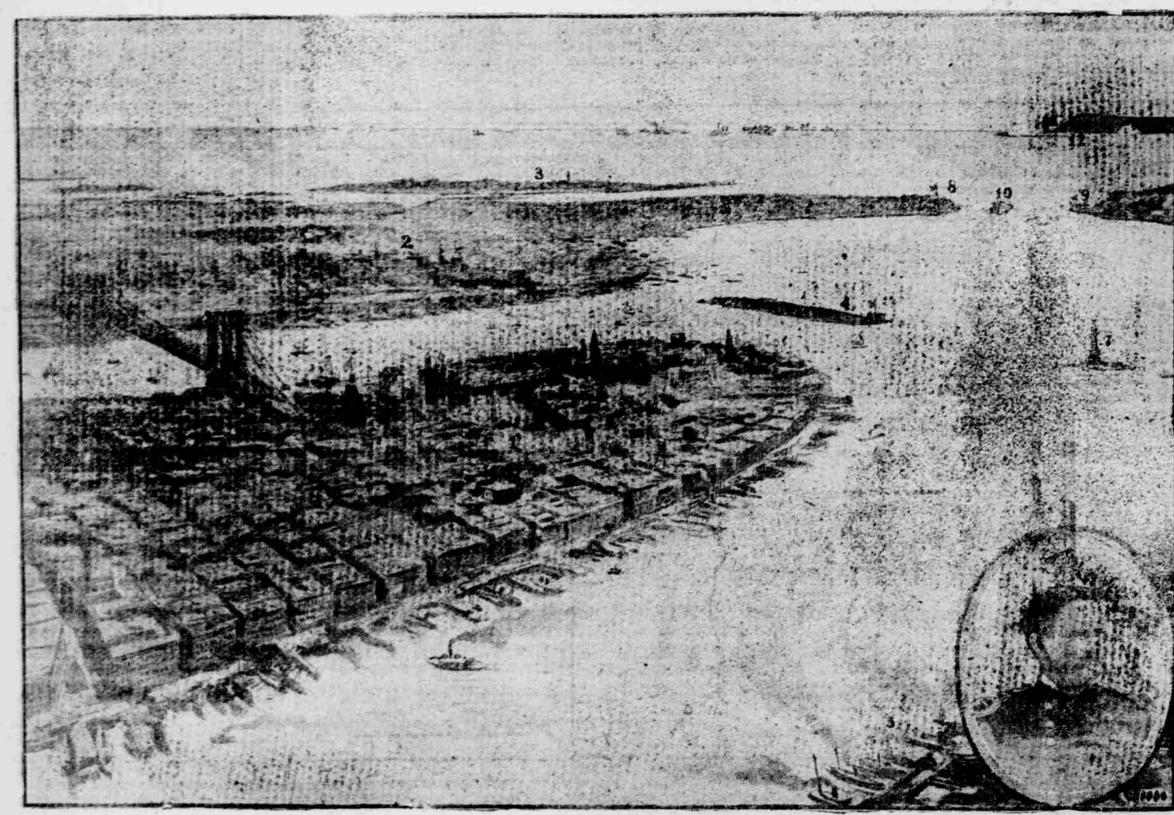
Take Laxative Broma Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



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FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

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GREATER NEW YORK AND ITS DEFENSES.

The illustration gives an accurate bird's-eve view of Greater New York and surroundings. The water on the right is the Hudson River; the water in the center left is the East River. spanned by the Brooklyn Bridge, and joining the Hudson at the lower end of Manhattan Island, or the Battery. The first water spreading out below the Battery is called the Harbor: to the south of it is the Narrows, and below that the Lower Bay, with the Atlantic Ocean in the distance. For the sake of accuracy of description, numbers are employed to indicate the principal divisions. No. 1 is New York City proper, now called

the Burrough of Manhattan; No. 2, Brooklyn, "The City of Churches"; No. 3, the famed Coney Island, now in the city; No. 4, Governor's Island, Headquarters of the Department of the East of the U. S. Army; No. 5, Jersey City, N. J.; No. 6, a portrait of Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East; No. 7, Statue of the Goddess of Liberty, presented to the United States by France; No. 8, Fort Hamilton; No. 9, Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island; No. 10, Fort Lafayette; No. 11, in the distance, Sandy Hook, where the long-range dynamite guns are mounted, and No. 12, the Atlantic Highlands, on the New Jersey Coast; from the Battery to Sandy Hook is about 10 miles to the south,

America's Greatest

Medicine-GREATEST because it does formed on my right side above the fourth rib. what all other medicines fail to do. Scrofula is the most insidious disease which taints the blood of the people, producing incalculable suffering to many, while in ethers it is a latent fire liable to burst into activity and produce untold misery cine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful, yes, miraculous cures Hood's Sarsapagiven up,-clearly has won the title of Amer- three bottles I felt a

ica's Greatest Medicine. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

'Gentlemen :- For nearly thirty years was a sufferer from the effects of scrofula and impure blood, and though doctoring nearly all the time I did not find relief, and I had practically given up all hope of ever recovering my health. There were times when I would rather have died than to live, but I am thankful to say

pelled to wear a bandage all the time. Physicians told me the only way I ould be cured was to have an operation performed and have the on the least provocation. Now, a medi- rib taken out. They called the trouble bone disease, as four pieces of bone had been discharged from the sore. I suffered constantly, but hesitated about an operation. Before deciding to submit to this, I determined to give rilla has,-even when other remedies had Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I began taking it totally failed and all hepe of cure had been according to directions, and before I had used Change in My Condition. When I had taken the fourth bottle the sore

on my side had healed. The cure has proved to be permanent, and I value Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly that I always take it when am not feeling well, and it always does m good," W. H. HEFFNER, Alvira, Pa.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I am as sound do not be induced to buy anything else inas a dollar. My trouble began after having stead. For a blood purifier and stomach an attack of typhoid fever, when an abscess tonic there is no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it cures when other medicines fail